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Since then home rule in Ireland has been prevented by the influence of the aristocracy of England "side tracking" the issue of home rule. As long as the dominant power can prevent it, like the financial question, coming to a political issue, either by deceiving the people with party platforms or by preventing an issue from being made up, they can continue to accomplish the work already begun. Home rule in Ireland is in that condition.

SUPPRESSING POPULAR LIBERTY.

The Chicago Post of yesterday, a gold standard paper, says: "For all political purposes the free silver dogma is as dead in the United States today as the home doctrine in England. Both are out of the range of practical politics."

You may demonstrate at the ballot box of the Morning Record of Chicago that the silver men of this city are two of one of the gold men; you may demonstrate that the farmers almost uniformly in this country are in favor of restoring silver, yet the soaking into the people of such insidious statements as that, telling them it is not an issue—in other words, that they cannot get an opportunity to vote for that which they have a right to vote for, is a method for oppressing popular liberty.

History teaches us that during the period from the revolution to the end of Queen Anne's reign bribery was openly practiced in the English Parliament. The Speaker of the House of Commons was expelled for bribery, and then great Marlborough could not clear his character from pecuniary dishonesty.

During Walpole's administration there is no doubt that members of Parliament were paid in cash for their votes, and is memorable remark that "every man has his price" has been preserved as a characteristic indication of his method of government.

The Encyclopedie Britannica says: "Bribery is the administration of a bribe in reward that it may be a motive in the performance of functions for which the proper motive ought to be a conscientious sense of duty."

It is difficult to get the Oriental mind to understand how it is reasonable to expect the temptation of a bribe to be resisted, and this has been the main impediment to the employment of a native judiciary or legislature in the British dominions.

In no country, perhaps, is the offense visited with more dire chastisement when discovered than in Russia, yet by the concurrent testimony of all who are acquainted with Russian society, not only the official department, but the courts of law at this day are influenced by a systematic bribery.

Mr. Harvey—Mr. Herr criticizes me or the history of bribery leading up to the salary grant of Congress of 1873. I don't mean to say that all Congressmen are dishonest, or that the majority of them are. I do not mean to say that all of the members of the Congress of 1872-3 were dishonest. I do say this, that as selfish individuality by aggressiveness accosts the wealth of the world, and what is left is fought over by the other people, and as the value of property and means of living in sight is lowered human character is lowered, and that it has continued on a general average to be lowered since that Congress, and we will only preserve this Republic by recognizing and noting the sin that has destroyed all past republics.

The Chicago Post, a gold standard paper, does not agree with Mr. Herr in his philistine of a few moments ago. It says editorially in yesterday's issue:

"The man who should undertake to diagnose the condition of the body politic of this State and city at this juncture might be inclined to describe it as suffering from an epidemic of dishonesty. The gravest charges are continually made; the most shocking disclosures are hourly threatened. We are told that the serpent's trail can be traced in the highest seats of power, and that his odious slime has trickled down over the whole fabric to its very bottom, everywhere debasing manhood and poisoning civic honor. There is more truth than metaphor in this; and the most deplorable feature of the situation is the tone of sanguine pessimistic comment with which such a sorry condition of things is treated by many whose duty as citizens it is to put an end to it." (Applause.)

BRIBERY IN HISTORY.

"Now I proceed. Both modern and ancient history give plenty of evidence of the frequent practice of bribery; and yet few are exposed of the thousands who are contaminated by it.

"The prophet Samuel, priding himself upon his virtues, said: "Whom have I defrauded? Whom have I oppressed? Or of whose hands have I received any bribe to blind my eyes therewith?"

"Amos, denouncing the condition of Israel under Jereboam, says:

"They afflict the just; they take a bribe, and they turn aside the poor in the gate from their rights."

"Nearly twenty-five centuries ago Sophocles, the Greek poet, said:

"Nothing in use by man, for power of ill, can equal money." This lays cities low, this drives men forth from quiet dwelling place.

This warps and changes minds of worthless scum, To turn to deeds of baseness, teaching men All shifts of cunning, and to know the guilt Of every impious deed."

"In the Illinois Legislature in 1857 the City Street Railway company of Chicago was asking for a renewal of its charter for ninety-nine years. Nearly all the citizens of Chicago were opposed to it and petitioned the Legislature against it. No one expected it would pass in the form it was introduced, as it was virtually a present of millions of dollars to the company. To the surprise of every one it went through. The Governor, who was unpurchasable, vetoed it.

"An effort was at once exerted to pass it over the Governor's veto, and the people of Chicago became aroused to the danger of the methods that were being used.

"Large committees of the most prominent citizens of Chicago went to Springfield to work with the members of the Legislature against the bill. The experience of one of the committee men will illustrate that of the others. The first member of the Legislature he spoke to said to him: "How much money is there in it for me if I vote on your side?" The member of the committee referred to is now in this room.

"The committee representing the people of Chicago were not prepared to bribe, and the bill was passed over the Governor's veto and is the charter under which the Street Railways of Chicago today, with nearly 2,000,000 people, is operated.

Dated at Shoreham this 23d day of July, A. D. 1895.
Attest, JAMES M. SLADE, Judge.

Commissioners' Notice.

Estate of Earl Farnsworth.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Probate Court for the district of Addison, ss., to hear and determine, examine and adjust all claims against the estate of Earl Farnsworth, late of Shoreham in said district, deceased, and all claims exhibited to offset thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet at the office of the said Probate Court in Shoreham on the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., by publication of this order three weeks successively previous thereto in the Middlebury Advertiser, to show cause why said attorney should not be granted.

By order of court.
Attest, JAMES M. SLADE, Judge.

Irrigation of Market Gardens.

W. W. Rawson of Massachusetts, in The New England Homestead, says:

I have three irrigation plants and cannot afford to be without them. One sufficient for ten acres in the eastern and central states will cost \$1,000. For 20 acres it will cost \$1,500. A steam engine of 15 or 20 horsepower is far better than a windmill, and the pump should be able to throw 200 gallons per minute.

The main distributing pipe should be 8 inches in diameter, and the other pipes 2 inches. The increase of the first crop will pay for the whole plant almost any year.

Dated at Shoreham this 23d day of July, A. D. 1895.
Attest, ELMER BARNUM, Comr's.
KENT MERRITT, Comr's.



ABOUT GREEN MANURING.

When Humans Is Lacking, a Catch Crop Plowed Under Will Prove Satisfactory.

Green manuring is a good thing under certain conditions. Whenever the soil is deficient in humus it may be practiced to advantage. Usually we find a deficiency of vegetable matter in gravelly and light soils. As a rule, no regular crop should be plowed under. Catch crops of rye, buckwheat, clover and like may often be used to advantage. For instance, a field upon which corn is raised this year, if the soil is light and lacks humus, might be sowed to rye just before the last cultivation, or, if the corn is cut early for ensilage, wheat or rye may be drilled in without the ground being plowed. In some parts of the country very favorable results are secured from sowing crimson clover after the last cultivation. We notice that in some localities this practice has not been successful.

The best crop to plow under is common red clover. Cut the first crop for hay, leave the stubble to stand, and when headed out plow it under. As stated above, it is seldom a good practice to plow under a good crop simply for the manurial and physical benefits received. On land that is already full of vegetable matter a large growth of rye or buckwheat plowed under when green is very likely to sour the land, but in case it is plowed under it would be well to add a dressing of lime to correct the acidity.

If the green plums plowed under are the result of a catch or intermediate crop, then plow whenever the ground has to be prepared for the crop which has to be harvested, having no reference to the maturity of the manorial crop. In the last week or two of the growth of plants in east quantity of valuable growth is developed while the percent of water is materially decreased; hence there is less danger of souring the land from plowing under matured crops than from plowing under immature crops.

A liberal dressing of barn manures is likely to be far more beneficial than a crop plowed under, especially if it is one that is not a nitrogen gatherer. Rye, buckwheat and like bring no plant food to the soil. They only serve as digesters—that is, they prepare the food for the other plants which are to follow—which clover and other leguminous plants not only digest and make more available the mineral matter in the soil, but they also bring a positive addition of nitrogen to the soil through the action of the living organisms on their roots.

Any crop may follow after plowing under green manures, although wheat or rye is likely to succeed best. A soybean and clover crop plowed under about the 1st of September is a most satisfactory beginning for a successful wheat crop.—Country Gentleman.

How to Handle Clover Hay.

J. S. Woodward, writing to Rural New Yorker, says:

So long as I have had my hay, which is all clover, in cocks exclusively, unless the leaders do better than any at present, I shall be compelled to have it put on the wagons by hand labor. I find it a great saving of both time and labor to have wagons with broad tires and low wheels and have racks made long and broad. A wagon of this kind will draw in the ordinary meadow quite as easily as the common style, and 15 or 18 inches saved in the height lessens greatly the labor of pitching on. As every forkful has to be elevated just that much less, the number of forkfuls multiplied by the saving in distance figures up into miles and a saving of many horsepower in aggregate expenditure of muscle. It is not alone the hay that has to be lifted, but the weight of fork must be added to each forkful.

When it comes to the unloading, so long as the elevating is done by the horse, what care we for the extra foot or two in height when the load is under motion? Many object to the use of slings or horse forks, on the ground that very much more labor is required to get the hay out of the mows for feeding in winter, but by using a hay knife freely and cutting the mow into small sections there is no weight in this objection.

Squash Bugs.

A correspondent of Rural New Yorker says: "We took a lot of shingles and pressed these down on their sides in the hills at a sharp angle, so that the upper edge of each was about a couple of inches above the surface of the ground. These made a warm place to retreat to when night came, and on going the rounds in the early morning lots of bugs were found on the under side, when by bringing two pieces together they are easily killed. In about ten days the bugs were nearly exterminated. Much of the injury by the bugs is done when the vines have little more than broken ground by their sucking the juice from the upright stem. If the squash vines have been well fed with food rich in nitrogen, these last attacks will do but little harm."

Odd Mention.

The Philadelphia Farm Journal says:

"Mow grass in the afternoon after 4 o'clock. Dew will never injure unripe grass, and will dry off from mown grass in much less time than from grass that is standing."

The summer boarder has become an important source of revenue for a large number of farmers throughout our middle and eastern states.

Massachusetts has settled down on a cattle disease law giving full compensation to owners for all cattle destroyed and providing for the tuberculin test only at the pleasure of the owner of the cattle.

Many New York hop growers refuse to have plum trees on the farms where hops are grown on account of the hop lice which lay their eggs on these trees.

There is a state commission in New Jersey for the investigation of tuberculosis.

The Denver Republican of Jan. 15, 1894, says editorially: "It is silly for members of the State Senate to affect surprise or indignation over the fact that many laws enacted during the regular session of the Ninth General Assembly were wilfully changed in the process of enrollment. That form of knavery has been practiced for years in the Colorado Legislature, and Senators and Representatives have always winked at it if they have not actually prompted it. Senators who denounced it on Saturday must have known what was going on last winter or else they must have been as blind as bats. So long as our Legislature continue to make the committeeships at their disposal the plunder of men and women of known bad character, for personal or political reasons, they must expect that the laws they pass will be tampered with if any rogue has sufficient financial interest in the matter to pay for the dirty work."

"And this is what happened in Congress in 1873.

The more recent history of our Congress in connection with the open and flagrant venality of members of the sugar trust, by which these men made twenty-five millions of dollars in sixty days, is fresh in the minds of all here present, and, with other things, has served to deaden and shock the public conscience. (Applause.)"

We have given thus at length these remarks concerning the subject of bribery, to impress upon the voters of this country the lesson, that things which ought not to be done are constantly being done in Congress as elsewhere because of the persuasive influence of a bribe. It is an object lesson that all may well study and whose significance should sink deep in the remembrance of every American voter. We have now the evidence why the income and other "obnoxious" taxes were the first of the war taxes to be repealed by Congress. It has always been an enigma to the plain people of this country why every war tax that fell directly upon wealth was very soon repealed by Congress, which was supposed to be looking after the welfare of the nation, and the great and almost whole burden of the war debt left to be paid from taxes upon the necessities of life, with the result that it is mostly paid by the poorer classes of the people. This is an enigma no longer. The cause of it is most evident and every thing can be found at the same spot. Wealth at different points is willing to raise a corruption fund to secure relief from the payment of taxes, and apparently there are always those in our legislative assemblies ready to do the work wanted for the bribe. It explains, too, why great corporations are constantly favored at the expense of the government and of the people, including the men who are in their employ. For a consideration these things are done. Right is misplaced with wrong, and the fair day of peace overcast with the lowering clouds of disaster.

"Perhaps no one has described the effects of the bill demonetizing silver more vividly than Secretary Carlisle before he became a member of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. Mr. Carlisle said:

"I know that the world's stock of the precious metals is now so large, and I see no reason to apprehend that it will ever become so. Mankind will be fortunate indeed, if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population, commerce and industry. According to my views of the subject, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe, to destroy by legislation and otherwise, from three-sevenths to one-half of the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age. The consumption of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the pestilences and calamities that ever occurred in the history of the world. The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the entire movable property of the world, including houses, ships, railroads and all other appliances for carrying on commerce while it would be felt more sensibly at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one-half the metallic money of the world."

To be Continued.

A shoe that costs but \$2.50, and which is stylish, durable and popular, is to be had in Lewis' Lima Call shoe. Try a pair.

Estate of Byron Fleming.

Notice of License to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF VERMONT, : Be it remembered, that at a session of the Probate Court held in Middlebury, in the said District, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1895, before Present: Hon. James M. Shute, Judge.

Whereas, George E. Marshall, administrator of the estate of Byron Fleming, late of Middlebury, in the said District, deceased, has on this day presented to the court a petition to withdraw, setting forth that it will be necessary to sell the real estate of said deceased for the payment of the debts and charges of administration; to wit, a small piece of land, and a barn, then standing situated in Middlebury, Vermont, with certain buildings thereon, to show cause why said attorney should not be granted.

It is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of deceased be notified to appear before the Hon. Probate Court at Middlebury, in the said District, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., by publication of this order three weeks successively previous thereto in the Middlebury Advertiser, to show cause why said attorney should not be granted.

By order of court.

Attest, ROGER A. WOLCOTT, Judge.

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KENT MERRITT, Comr's.

THE HOP PLANT LOUSE.

To Circumvent It, Spray In the Spring and Again After Hop Picking.

This insect threatens the hop interests in many sections, notably New York state, nearly every summer, and unless diligence in spraying the plants is exercised by the growers, the hop crop is greatly impaired, but with proper preparations the insects can be kept from multiplying provided the same precautions are adopted by all the growers. If one or two farmers are negligent of their duty in this respect, the insects may infest the other hopfields adjoining.

The eggs are deposited in the fall and are attached to the terminal twigs of plum trees. The following spring each egg produces a female plant louse called the stem mother. If these female insects can be destroyed the whole brood of young ones can be checked. She is the most prolific creature living. The second generation of the insects have wings, and these fly from the plum trees to the hop plants, and these give birth to other insects in such rapid succession that the foliage is soon covered with them if not interfered with. Each new generation begins to breed seven or eight days after birth.

The best way to fight these pests is to look out for the stem mothers in spring and to kill them before issuing from the eggs. Farmers owning plum trees are advised to spray them early in the season with poisons in order to prevent the hatching of the eggs.

After hop picking time the winged insects return to the plum trees to deposit their eggs on the branches, and then the work of spraying these trees is renewed.